



## ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.  
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.  
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

## Children Cry

for PITCHER'S

## CASTORIA

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."  
H. A. ARCHER, M. D.,  
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"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children."  
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Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

## WATCHES,

CLOCKS AND JEWELRY

## At Cost Price.

Having determined to quit the business, I will offer my entire stock of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry at cost price for the next ninety days, from date.

J. BLAKEBOROUGH.

December 1, 1890.

## STILL IN THE RING.

I am still in the ring and it is to your interest to keep me there. I once more announce that I am better prepared than ever to Clean and Repair Furniture, Upholstering and Chair-Seating a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. CHAS. E. FISH, Fourth Street, opposite High School, Mayville, Ky. 620-177

## To the Public.

You are cordially invited to inspect my Fall stock of Millinery. You will find my prices very low. A full line of Dry Goods and Notions, School Books and Ladies' and Children's Fine Shoes, which will be sold at a small profit for cash.

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Practices in the Circuit Court and adjoining counties. Prompt attention paid to collections.

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## Dentist,

Office: Station Street, next door to Postoffice.

## MANY A MAN

will get well if he heeds, or die if he ignores, our warning. Methods Exclusive! Success Unique. Thousands restored by Home Treatment. Guaranteed Testimonial.

OUR NEW BOOK is mailed free for a limited time. Its Advice is Vital. All Weaknesses and Diseases of Men treated and cured. Address to-day, FREE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

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and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B.M. WOOLLEY, M.D., Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

## ADVICE TO CONGRESS.

Message of the President to the Present Session.

What He Desires the House and Senate to Do.

STANDS BY THE TARIFF BILL.

PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL ELECTION BILL STRONGLY URGED.

RELATIONS OF RECIPROCITY AND STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY.

The Former Very Imperfect. Without the latter to assist it—Argument in Favor of National Postal Telegraphy, an International Bank, a National Bankruptcy Law, Copyright Protection for Foreign Authors, Relief for the Supreme Court, Other Points.

The following is the president's message delivered to both branches of congress Monday:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The reports of the several executive departments which will be laid before congress in the usual course will exhibit in detail the operations of the government for the last fiscal year. Only the more important incidents and results, and chiefly such as may be the foundation of the recommendations I shall submit, will be referred to in this annual message.

The vast and increasing business of the government has been sustained by the several departments during the year with faithfulness, energy and success. The revenues, amounting to above \$450,000,000, have been collected and disbursed without revealing, so far as I can ascertain, a single case of defalcation or embezzlement.

An earnest effort has been made to stimulate a sense of responsibility and public duty in all officers and employees of every grade, and the work done by them has almost wholly escaped unfavorable criticism. I speak of these matters with freedom because the credit of this good work is not mine, but is shared by the heads of the several departments with the great body of faithful officers and employees who serve under them. The closest scrutiny of congress is invited to all the methods of administration and to every item of expenditure.

Relations With Foreign Countries.

The friendly relations of our country with the nations of Europe and of the east have been undisturbed, while the ties of good will and common interest that bind us to the states of the western hemisphere have been notably strengthened by the conference held in this capital to consider measures for the general welfare, pursuant to the invitation authorized by congress, the representatives of every independent state of the American continent and of Hayti, met in conference in this capital in October, 1889, and continued in session until the 19th of last April. This important convention marks a most interesting and influential epoch in the history of the western hemisphere. It is noteworthy that Brazil, invited while under an imperial form of government, shared as a republic in the deliberations and results of the conference. The recommendations of this conference were all transmitted to congress at the last session.

The international marine conference, which sat at Washington last winter, reached a gratifying result. The regulations suggested have been brought to the attention of all the governments represented and the adoption is confidently predicted.

The legislation of congress at the last session is in conformity with the propositions of the conference and the proclamation therein provided for will be issued when the other powers have given notice of their adhesion.

The conference of Brussels, to devise means for suppressing the slave trade in Africa, afforded an opportunity for a new expression of the interest the American people feel in that great work.

An accord was reached, the influence of which will be very helpful and extend over a wide region. As soon as these measures shall receive the sanction of the Netherlands, for a time withheld, the general acts will be submitted for ratification by the senate. Meanwhile negotiations have been opened for a new and complete treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation between the United States and the independent state of the Congo.

Toward the end of the past year the only independent monarchical government on the western continent, that of Brazil, ceased to exist, and was succeeded by a republic. Diplomatic relations were at once established with a new government, but it was not completely recognized until an opportunity had been afforded to ascertain that it had popular approval and support. When the course of events had yielded assurance of this fact, no time was lost in extending to the new government a full and cordial welcome into the family of American commonwealths. It is confidently believed that the good relations of the two countries will be preserved, and that the future will witness an increased intimacy of intercourse and expansion of their mutual commerce.

Central American Troubles.

The peace of Central America has again been disturbed through a revolutionary change in Salvador, which was not recognized by other states, and hostility broke out between Salvador and Guatemala, threatening to involve all Central America in conflict and to undo the progress which had been made toward a union of their interests. The efforts of this government were promptly and zealously exercised to compose their differences, and through the active efforts of the representative of the United States a provisional treaty of peace was signed Aug. 26, whereby the right of the republic of Salvador to choose its own rulers was recognized. Gen. Bata, the chief of the provisional government, has since been confirmed in the presidency, by the assembly, and diplomatic recognition followed.

The killing of Gen. Barrandia, on board the Pacific Mail steamer Acapulco, while anchored on transit in the port of San Jose de Guatemala, demanded careful inquiry. Having failed in a revolutionary attempt to invade Guatemala from Mexican territory, Gen. Barrandia took passage at Acapulco for Panama. The consent of the representatives of the United States was sought to effect his seizure, first at Champerico, where the steamer

touching, and afterwards at San Jose. The captain of the steamer refused to give up his passenger without a written order from the United States minister; the latter furnished the desired letter, stipulating, as the condition of his action, that Gen. Barrandia's life should be spared and that he should be tried only for offenses growing out of his insurrectionary movements.

This letter was produced to the captain of the Acapulco, by the military commander at San Jose, as his warrant to take the passenger from the steamer. Gen. Barrandia resisted capture and was killed. It being evident that the minister, Mr. Mizner, had exceeded the bounds of his authority in intervening, the compliance with the demands of the Guatemalan authorities, to authorize the effect in violation of precedent the seizure on a vessel of the United States of a passenger in transit charged with political offenses, in order that he might be tried for such offenses, and what was described as a martial law, was constrained to disavow Mr. Mizner's act and recall him from his post.

Nicaragua Canal. The Nicaragua canal project, under the control of our citizens, is making most encouraging progress, all the preliminary conditions and initial operations having been accomplished within the prescribed time.

Negotiations With Chili.

During the past year negotiations have been renewed for the settlement of the claims of American citizens against the government of Chili, principally growing out of the late war with Peru. The reports from our minister at Santiago warrant the expectation of an early and satisfactory adjustment.

Relations With China. Our relations with China, which have for several years occupied so important a place in our diplomatic history, have called for careful consideration and have been the subject of much correspondence.

The communications of the Chinese minister have brought into view the whole subject of our conventional relations with his country; and at the same time this government, through its legation at Peking, has sought to arrange various matters and protect our citizens in China.

In pursuance of the concurrent resolution of Oct. 1, 1890, I have proposed to the governments of Mexico and Great Britain, to consider a conventional regulation of the passage of Chinese laborers across our southern and northern frontiers.

On the 22d day of August, last, Sir Edmund Monson, the arbitrator selected under the treaty of Dec. 6, 1888, rendered an award to the effect that no compensation was due from the Danish government to the United States on account of what is commonly known as the *Charles Butterfield* claim.

Relations With France.

Our relations with the French republic continue to be cordial. Our representative at that court has very diligently urged the removal of the restrictions imposed upon our meat products, and it is believed that substantial progress has been made towards a just settlement.

Samoa Treaty.

The Samoa treaty, signed last year at Berlin by the representatives of the United States, Germany and Great Britain, after a ratification and exchange has begun to produce salutary effects. The formation of the government agreed upon will soon replace the disorder of the past by a stable administration.

The new treaty of extradition with Great Britain after due ratification was proclaimed on the 25th of last March. Its beneficial working is already apparent.

Far Seal Question.

The difference between the two governments touching the fur seal question in the Behring sea is not yet adjusted, as will be seen by the correspondence which will soon be laid before congress. The offer to submit the question to arbitration, as proposed by her majesty's government has not been accepted, for the reason that the form of submission proposed is not thought to be calculated to assure a conclusion satisfactory to either party. It is during the last few decades, and especially the latter half of the century, that the opening of another sealing season some arrangement may be effected which will assure to the United States a property right, derived from Russia, which was not disregarded by any nation for more than eighty years preceding the outbreak of the existing trouble.

An award in favor of the United States, in the claim of Mr. Van Bokkelen against Hayti, is in process of settlement, and other just claims for redress of wrongs suffered during political troubles in Hayti will, it is hoped, be speedily settled.

Propositions for the amendment of the treaty of extradition between the United States and Italy are now under consideration.

You will be asked to provide the means of accepting the invitation of the Italian government to take part in an approaching conference to consider the adoption of a universal prime meridian from which to reckon longitude and time. As this proposal follows in the track of the reform sought to be initiated by the meridian conference of Washington, held on the invitation of this government, the United States should manifest a friendly interest in the Italian proposal.

In this connection I may refer with approval to the suggestion of my predecessors, that standing provision be made for accepting, whenever deemed advisable, the frequent invitations of foreign governments to share in conferences looking to the advancement of international reforms in regard to science, sanitation, commercial laws and procedure, and other matters affecting the intercourse and progress of modern communities.

A revision of treaty relations with Japan is still unsettled. The friendship between our country and Mexico was never so conspicuous as now. On cordial relations with Spain continue, and the commercial relations with Cuba are becoming more important. He continues:

It is not doubted that a special arrangement in regard to commerce, based upon the reciprocity provision of the recent tariff act, would operate most beneficially for both governments. This subject is now receiving attention.

The restoration of the remains of John Ericsson to Sweden afforded a gratifying occasion to honor the memory of the great inventor whose genius our country owes so much, and to bear witness to the unbroken friendship which has existed between the land which bore him and our own, which bore him as a citizen.

The commission to revise claims between this country and Venezuela concluded its labors, and matters that had been under discussion several years, were disposed of in a manner creditable and satisfactory to both governments.

The legislation of the past few years has evinced on part of congress a growing realization of the importance of the consular

service in fostering our commercial relations abroad and in protecting the domestic revenues. As the scope of operations expands increased provision must be made to keep up the essential standard of efficiency. The necessity of some adequate measure of supervision and inspection has been so often presented, that I need only commend the subject to your attention.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The revenues of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, were \$493,063,080.55, and the total expenditures for the same period were \$598,618,814.52. The postal receipts have not heretofore been included in the statement of these aggregates, and for the purpose of comparison the sum of \$60,882,077.52 should be deducted from both sides of the account. The surplus for the year, including the amount applied to the sinking fund, was \$165,344,436.03. The receipts for 1890 were \$600,923.79, and the expenditures \$513,330.87, in excess of those of 1889. The customs receipts increased \$5,825,422.88 and the receipts from internal revenue \$11,725,191.29, while on the side of expenditures, that for pensions was \$19,312,075.36 in excess of the preceding year.

The treasury statement for the current fiscal year, partly actual and partly estimated, is as follows: Receipts from all sources, \$490,000,000; total expenditures, \$584,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$52,000,000, not taking the postal receipts into the account on either side. The loss of revenue from customs for the last quarter is estimated at \$25,500,000, but from this is deducted a gain of about \$16,000,000, realized during the first four months of the year.

For the year 1892 the total estimated receipts are \$575,000,000, and the estimated expenditures \$557,832,392.42, leaving an estimated surplus of \$17,167,607.58, which, with a cash balance of \$52,000,000 at the beginning of the year, will give \$69,167,607.58 as the sum available for the redemption of outstanding bonds or other uses. The estimates of receipts and expenditures for the postoffice department being equal, are not included in this statement on either side.

Silver and Gold.

The act "directing the purchase of silver bullion on the issue of treasury notes thereon" approved July 14, 1890, has been administered by the secretary of the treasury with an earnest purpose to get into circulation at the earliest possible dates the full monthly amounts of treasury notes contemplated by its provisions and at the same time to give to the market for silver bullion such support as the laws contemplated. The recent depreciation in the price of silver has been observed with regret. The rapid rise in price which anticipated and followed the passage of the act was influenced in some degree by speculation and the recent reaction is in part the result of the same cause and in part of the recent monetary disturbances.

Some months of further trial will be necessary to determine the permanent effect of the recent legislation upon silver values, but it is gratifying to know that the increased circulation secured by the act has exerted and will continue to exert a most beneficial influence upon business and upon general values.

While it has not been thought best to renew formally the suggestion of an international conference looking to an agreement touching the full use of silver, to coinage at a uniform rate, care has been taken to observe closely any change in the situation abroad, and no favorable opportunity will be lost to promote a result which it is confidently believed would confer very large benefits upon the commerce of the world.

The recent monetary disturbances in England are not unlikely to suggest a re-examination of opinions upon this subject. Our very large supply of gold will, it is not lost sight of, give us a position in circulation of advantage in promoting a permanent and safe international agreement for the free use of silver as a coin metal.

The efforts of the secretary to increase the volume of money in circulation by keeping down the treasury surplus to the lowest practicable limit have been unmitigated and in a very high degree successful. The tidies presented by him, showing the increase of money in circulation during the last two decades, and especially the table showing the increase during the nineteen months he has administered the affairs of the department are interesting and instructive. The increase of money in circulation during the nineteen months had been in the aggregate \$93,806,813, or about \$1.50 per capita, and of this increase only \$7,100,000 was due to the recent silver legislation. That this substantial and needed aid given to commerce resulted in an enormous reduction of the public debt and of the annual interest charge is matter of increased satisfaction. There have been purchased and redeemed since March 4, 1889, four and four-and-a-half per cent. bonds to the amount of \$211,824,550, at a cost of \$246,620,747, resulting in the reduction of the annual interest charge of \$9,957,498 and a total saving of interest of \$51,576,706.

Notwithstanding the great pleasure the statement of the secretary that the receipts from internal revenue have increased during the last fiscal year nearly \$12,000,000 and that the cost of collecting this larger revenue was less by \$90,617 than for the same purpose in the preceding year. The percentage of cost of collecting the customs revenue was less for the last fiscal year than ever before.

The War Department.

The report of the secretary of war exhibits several gratifying results attained during the year by wise and unostentatious methods. The percentage of desertions from the army, an evil for which both congress and the department have long been seeking a remedy, has been reduced during the past year 24 per cent., and for the months of August and September, during which time the favorable effects of the act of June 16 were felt 23 per cent., as compared with the same months of 1889.

The results attained by a reorganization and consolidation of the divisions having charge of the hospital and service records of the volunteer soldiers are very remarkable. In one year it examined and answered over 340,000 calls for information.

I concur in the recommendations of the secretary that adequate and regular appropriations be continued for coast defense works and ordnance. Plans have been practically agreed upon, and there can be no good reason for delaying the execution of them, while the defenseless state of our great seaports furnishes an urgent reason for wise expeditions.

The encouragement that has been extended to the militia of the states, generally and most appropriately designated the "National Guard," should be continued and enlarged. These military organizations constitute, in a large sense, the army of the United States, while about five-sixths of the annual cost of their maintenance is defrayed by the states.

Our Judiciary Department.

The report of the attorney general is under the law submitted directly to congress, but as the department of justice is one of the executive departments some reference to the work done is appropriate here.

A vigorous and, in the main, an effective effort, has been made to bring to trial and punishment to all violators of the laws; but, at the same time, care has been taken that frivolous and technical defenses should not be used to swell the fees of officers or to harass well disposed citizens. Especial attention is called to the facts connected with the prosecution of violations of the election laws, and of offenses against United States officers. The number of convictions secured, very many of them upon pleas of guilty, will, it is hoped have a salutary restraining influence.

The vocation by judicial decrees of fraudulent certificates of naturalization, upon bills in equity filed by the attorney general in the circuit court of the United States, is a new application of a familiar equity jurisdiction. Nearly 100 such decrees have been taken during the year, the evidence disclosing that a very large number of fraudulent certificates of naturalization have been issued. And in this connection I beg to renew my recommendation that the laws be so amended so as to require a more full and searching inquiry into all the facts necessary to naturalization before certificates are granted. It certainly is not too much to require that an application for American citizenship shall be heard with as much care and recorded with as much formality as are given to cases involving the petitioner's property rights.

Our Postoffice.

The report of the postmaster general shows the most gratifying progress in an important work committed to his direction. The business methods have been greatly improved. A large economy in expenditures and an increase of \$4,750,000 in receipts have been realized. The office of this year is \$5,795,300, as against \$6,350,183 last year, notwithstanding a great enlargement of the service. Mail routes have been extended and quickened, and greater economy and dispatch in distribution and delivery has been attained.

The passage of the act to amend certain sections of the revised statutes relating to lotteries approved Sept. 19, 1890, has been received with great and deserved popular favor. The postoffice department and the department of justice once entered upon the enforcement of the law with sympathetic vigor, and already the public mind has been largely freed from the fraudulent and demoralizing apparatus and literature emanating from the lottery companies.

Our Navy.

The construction and equipment of the new ships for the navy have made very satisfactory progress. Since March 4, 1889, nine new vessels have been put in commission, and during this winter four more, including one monitor, will be added. The construction of the other vessels authorized is being pushed, both in the government and private yards, with energy and watched with the most scrupulous care.

The experiments conducted during the year to test the relative resisting power of armor plates have been so valuable as to attract great attention in Europe. The only part of the work upon the new ships that is threatened by unusual delay is the armor plating, and every effort is being made to reduce that to the minimum.

The Interior.

The report of the secretary of the interior exhibits with great faithfulness and clearness the vast work of that department and the satisfactory results attained. The suggestions made by him are earnestly commended to the consideration of congress, though they cannot all be given particular mention here.

The Indians.

The several acts of congress looking to the reduction of the larger Indian reservations to the more rapid settlement of the Indians upon individual allotments, and the restoration to the public domain of lands in excess of their needs, have been largely carried into effect, so far as the work was confined to the executive. Agreements have been concluded since March 4, 1889, involving the cession to the United States of about 11,324,000 acres of land.

Attention is also called to the fact that the appropriations made in the case of the Sioux Indians have not covered all the stipulated payments. This should be promptly corrected. If an agreement is confirmed, all of its terms should be complied with without delay, and full appropriations should be made.

The policy outlined in my last annual message in relation to the patenting of lands to settlers upon the public domain has been carried out in the administration of the land office.

Pensions.

The disability pension act, which was approved on the 27th of June last, has been put into operation as rapidly as was practicable. The increased clerical force provided was selected and assigned to work, and a considerable part of the force engaged in examinations in the field was recalled and added to the working force of the office. The examination and adjudication of claims have, by reason of improved methods, been more rapid than ever before. There is no economy to the government in delay, while there is much hardship and injustice to the soldier. The anticipated expenditure, while very large, will not, it is believed, be in excess of the estimates made before the enactment of the law. This liberal enlargement of the general law should suggest a more careful scrutiny of bills for special relief, both as to the cases where relief is granted and as to the amount allowed.

The Mormons.

The increasing numbers and influence of the non-Mormon population in Utah are observed with satisfaction. The recent letter of Willard Woodruff, president of the Mormon church, in which he advised his people "to refrain from contracting any marriage forbidden by the laws of the land," has attracted wide attention, and it is hoped that its influence will be highly beneficial in restraining infractions of the laws of the United States. But the fact should not be overlooked that the doctrine or belief of the church that polygamous marriages are rightful and supported by divine revelation remains unchanged.

New States.

The admission of the states of Wyoming and Idaho are events full of interest and congratulation, not only to the people of those states, now happily endowed with a full participation in our privileges and responsibilities, but to all our people. Another belt of states stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Patent Office.

The work of the patent office has won from all sources very high commendation. The amount accomplished has been very largely increased, and all the results have been such as to secure confidence and consideration for the suggestions of the commissioner.

The Census.

The enumeration of the people of the United States, under the provisions of the Act of March 1, 1889, has been completed, and the result will be at once officially communicated to congress. The continuation of the work done is appropriate here.







THE HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS TO QUALITIES, STYLES AND PRICES IN LADIES' WINTER WEAR ARE THAT THEY WANT THEM AGAIN.

## EVENING BULLETIN.

DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.  
ROSSER & MCCARTHY,  
Proprietors.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1890

INDICATIONS—Fair; easterly winds, stationary temperature.

TRY Cannon's Laundry. 11

SMOKE the "Mountain Boy."

ENGLISH plum pudding—Calhoun's.

A FINE chew—"Raincrow Twist."

CHOICE Graham Flour, at Old Gold Mills. 213t

G. S. JUDD, insurance and collection agency.

EMPLOYERS' liability insurance—W. R. Warder. 11

THE U. S. Circuit Court is in session at Covington.

FIRE insurance, reliable companies. 11 D. M. RUNYON, agt., Court St.

WANTED—5,000 bushels nice, sound ear corn, at Old Gold Mills. 211w&w2r

Use "Old Gold," Patent, and Mason County Fancy flours. There are none better. 2d3t

PATRONIZE home industry and use Old Gold, patent, and Mason County Fancy flours. 313teod

SMOKE "Nancy Hanks," "Phoenix" and "Prodigal" cigars—Geo. W. Childs' special brands. 11

THE WEEKLY BULLETIN costs only \$1.50 a year. Subscribe and get the best paper in this section.

MR. A. J. CALVERT, of Lewisburg, has recently purchased another valuable horse at Lexington.

WANTED—Two girls between 14 and 17, willing to learn type setting. Apply at REPUBLICAN OFFICE. d3d1t

THERE is such a scarcity of brick at Danville that the price has advanced to \$10 and \$12 per thousand.

BLANK deeds and mortgages—same forms used by County Clerk T. M. Pearce—for sale at the BULLETIN office. n3d1t.

THE Bourbon News says if you feed your children onions, they will escape diphtheria, scarlet fever and small-pox.

KACKLEY & McDOUGLE's holiday goods are now open and are ready to be shown. Want everybody to call and inspect them. 1d5t

If in need of corn, hay, hominy, meal, mill feed, send your orders to Old Gold Mills and they will receive prompt attention. 3d3teod

For gold-plated and solid silver handled umbrellas, go to Ballenger, the jeweler. He keeps an elegant line of such goods in stock.

THE young men are now falling out with their sweethearts, and the Sunday school classes are growing, remarks an exchange.

ASK your grocer for Old Gold, patent, and Mason County Fancy flours. If he does not handle them send your orders to the mill. 3d3teod

THE Portsmouth Blade is blowing that the taxes up there are only \$1.46 on \$100. Well, the rate in this city is only \$1.25 on the \$100.

SLEEPINESS, nervous prostration, nervous dyspepsia, dullness, blues, cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Samples free at J. J. Wood's.

ARE you looking for a coal vase or a fire set? If so go to the Frank Owens Hardware Company's establishment, where you will find a large and elegant stock to select from.

BENJAMIN MILLS, of Flemingsburg, celebrated his 95th birthday, Friday. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and of the rebellion, and is now superintending affairs in the railroad machine shop at that place.

DULEY & BALDWIN, insurance agents, represent the Royal, Aetna, Franklin, American, Queen, Sun, North British and Mercantile, Springfield, Insurance Company of North America, Fire Association, Commercial Union and the Phoenix of London. 11

THERE was one addition to the Central Presbyterian Church yesterday and another last night. The meeting still continues and the interest is increasing. Preaching by Rev. I. S. McElroy this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock and this evening at 7 o'clock. All invited.

GREAT fortunes are made by advertising. Napoleons are often referred to. But who has counted the moderate fortunes, the comfortable competences and the steady sources of income that are to be credited to newspaper advertising? To dispense with advertising would dry up

## THE SIXTY-NINTH

Annual Meeting of the Maysville and Mason County Bible Society.  
Programme.

The sixty-ninth annual meeting of the Maysville and Mason County Bible Society will be held next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock at the Central Presbyterian Church. All denominations co-operating with the American Bible Society are requested to omit their evening service and unite in this union service. A very cordial invitation is extended to every one to attend. The Gospel Hymns No. 5 will be used, and all who have such books are requested to bring a copy and join in the singing.

Following is the programme:  
Organ voluntary, by G. W. Blatterman.  
Anthem, by the choir.  
Reading the Scriptures, by Rev. B. W. Mebane.  
Prayer, by Rev. J. E. Wright.  
Minutes of last annual meeting and of Executive Committee, by Secretary.  
Reports of Depositary and Treasurer.  
Election of officers for the ensuing year.  
Selection of time and place of next annual meeting.

Miscellaneous business.  
Singing—Solo, "And Yeshu Shall Find Rest," by Mrs. Stanley Lee.  
Address, by Rev. C. S. Lucas.  
Song, No. 4, Gospel Hymns.  
Address, by Rev. John S. Hays, D. D.  
Song, No. 61, Gospel Hymns.  
Address, by Rev. Thomas Hanford, D. D.  
Collection.  
Doxology.  
Benediction, by Rev. J. E. Wright.  
The committee respectfully requests all city papers to publish the above.

## The Railways.

Mr. J. L. Terry is appointed baggage-master at the K. C. depot.

Mr. Charles Collins succeeds Mr. C. N. Dunlap as ticket agent at this point, and Mr. Charles McCarthy takes the position of haggagemaster at the C. and O. depot made vacant by Mr. Collins' promotion.

A locomotive has just been completed at Lima, O., machine works which weighs 176,000 pounds. It is claimed that it is the most powerful locomotive ever built in this country. It is to be used on the mountain roads of Montana.

The C. and O.'s business at this point shows a big increase. The receipts from the passenger department for the month of November amounted to \$1,360 more than for the corresponding month last year. The freight business for the month amounted to \$500. This speaks well for the road and for the company's agent, Mr. F. E. Janowicz, who is ever alive to the interests of the roads he represents.

The demand for freight cars is so great throughout the country that the car shops can not build them fast enough. Every car building factory in the country is running night and day, still the number of cars turned out does not appear to fill up the great gap. The different railroads have to take part of their orders in turn, as the shops can not fill out any one order entire, but divide the number up among the different roads in the proportion to the size of the order.—Exchange.

## Here and There.

Miss Maud Goodrich, of Chicago, returned home Monday.

Miss Bessie Coons is visiting Mrs. E. R. Blaine, of Lexington.

Mrs. Hal Gray went to Cincinnati last evening to spend the week.

Miss Emma Means has returned from a visit to Mrs. John H. Hall, at Covington.

Mrs. Robert Means and daughter, Miss Lena, are at home after a visit of several weeks at Aurora, near Chicago.

Miss Lucy A. Nicholson leaves for Newport this afternoon to visit her sisters, Mrs. Henry Held and Mrs. W. O. Giani.

Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Meyer arrived from Cincinnati this morning to attend the anniversary of Maysville Commandery to-night.

Mrs. Charles Nute and Children, of Flemingsburg, returned home yesterday after spending several days here with relatives.

Mr. John H. Hall, of Covington, came up this morning to attend the silver anniversary of Maysville Commandery No. 10, K. T., to-night.

Miss Marcella Cullen, of Ruddle's Mills, Bourbon County, after a visit for several months with friends in Cincinnati, is spending a few days with relatives here, on her way home.

Result of the Special Registration.  
The special registration held yesterday resulted in the addition of the names of thirty-seven voters to the list, distributed among the wards as follows:

First ward.....	5
Second ward.....	8
Third ward.....	8
Fourth ward.....	8
Fifth ward.....	10
Total.....	39

The regular registration Nov. 10th and 11th brought out a total of 1,152 voters, so that the registration books now contain the names of 1,191 voters.

Allowing five inhabitants for every voter, and it fixes the population of the city at 5,955, over 600 more than the

## VERY APPROPRIATE.

The Kentucky Home Cook Book—New and Revised Edition.

This book has become so popular that no introduction to the public is needed.

It is a book of receipts contributed, after tests proving their excellence, by Kentucky ladies, which is a guarantee of its merit.

The receipts have been compiled under the auspices of the Mite Society of the M. E. Church, South, Maysville.

It has become very popular and is having a large sale.

It is a very appropriate and suitable thing for a Christmas present to a lady. Price, \$1.50.

It may be found at:  
Kackley & McDougle's, Second street;  
J. C. Pecor's drug store, Second street;  
Miss Lou Powlings' millinery store, Second street.

Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to  
Miss ALLIE BASCOM,  
Secretary,  
Maysville, Ky.  
d1d27t

## Helping Themselves.

Two or three poor families living on the river front below Short street have adopted a novel but unlawful plan of supplying themselves with fuel. Some of the big coal trains that the C. and O. has been handling ever since the road has been operated pass here at night. They stop at the depot for orders, the cars frequently extending as far up as Wall street. The track is close to the houses occupied by the families referred to, and as soon as the trains slow up the men get on the cars and help themselves. They can pitch the coal right over into their yards without much trouble, and as a train usually stops several minutes, many a car is several bushes short when it resumes its journey to the Queen City.

A little quiet work on the part of the company's officials would land these petty thieves behind the bars and put a stop to such pilfering.

## River News.

The stage of water is lower at this point than it has been for several weeks.

The Sherley and Keystone State are due down this evening and the Boston late to-night. Up: Bonanza for Pomeroy and Stanley for Charleston.

Captain Gus Sieford, pilot of the towboat W. W. O'Neil, has been piloting thirty-four years, will be fifty-nine years of age next March, and upon the return of the O'Neil at Pittsburgh he will have completed his 332d trip. He has piloted on forty-eight different boats and has made about fifty trips on the O'Neil.

The new Congo passed up this morning at 9 o'clock. On her last trip she ran from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh in sixty-five hours, and made ninety-three landings. From Cincinnati to Gallipolis in 25 hours and 10 minutes. From Marietta to Wheeling in 9 hours and 19 minutes, and from Wheeling to Pittsburgh in 12 hours and 58 minutes. Her chief engineer says she is good for ten miles an hour up stream, and that too without any effort.

## MINER'S MAXIMS

A good UNDERSTANDING is the foundation of knowledge.

A wise man is, therefore, known by his Shoes.

The men who buy their Shoes at MINER'S are all wise. They have cut their Wisdom Teeth, and having profited by experience, never think of buying Shoes elsewhere.

Once people bought Webster's Dictionary and thought that because it lay upon their parlor table that they would absorb knowledge without effort, much the same as we inhale the atmosphere.

Other people take a college course for the purpose of securing knowledge.

Now-a-days people who wish to be truly wise carefully read Miner's Maxims, and the nuggets of virgin truth there found widen their horoscope of ideas and they secure knowledge without price.

They also secure GOOD SHOES at a fair price and thereby improve their understanding.

58 YEARS SELLING GOOD SHOES. INCOMPREHENSIBLE.

Why you will exchange your old sewing machine and pay a difference of \$40 or \$50 when you can have it repaired and made as good as new? All kinds repaired and warranted. Twenty-five years experience. Leave orders with E. H. Thomas, Second street.

## Webster's International Dictionary,

Legitimate successor of the famous Webster's Unabridged, thoroughly re-edited in every detail and vastly enriched in every part, into while the entire Supplement of the Unabridged has been woven, containing new matter since 1864. Price—with Wire Stand, \$18; with Noyes' Patent Stand, best in the world, \$15. Every family should have one.

After January 1, you will have to pay \$50 for a set of **ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA**.

Place your order now. We will deliver them when you want them for \$36.50.

Builders, contractors and housekeepers, don't forget that we keep all kinds of Building Paper, Straw Board, Tar Board, Rosin Board, O. K. Cement Papers and Carpet Papers.

Christmas is coming soon, and we will be headquarters. Give us a call.

## KACKLEY & McDOUGLE,

Second Street.

WATCH FOR

POWER & REYNOLDS'

"AD." OF

HOLIDAY GOODS.



Be Truly Sensible

And buy the best—the most desirable

HATS

And Furnishing Goods are those sold by

NELSON

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE AND CHEAP!

—OUR LINE OF—

HEATING AND COOKING STOVES!

WROUGHT STEEL RANGES

Always in stock. The very latest and newest thing in COAL VASES. We carry the largest stock of goods to be found in Northeastern Kentucky.

BIERBOWER & CO.,

MARKET STREET.



McClanahan & Shea

—Dealers in—

STOVES,

Mantels. Grates, Tinware,

TIN-ROOFING,

GUTTERING,

and SPOUTING.

Job Work of all Kinds Executed in Best Manner.

FOR PURE DRUGS,

—AT REASONABLE PRICES, GO TO—

THOS. J. CHENOWETH'S

DRUG STORE.

Prescriptions: Filled: With: Care!

BROWNING & CO

TABLE LINENS NAPKINS!

Beautiful Bleached Damask at 50c., 75c., \$1, and \$1.25 per yard; large Napkins to match at \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2 per doz.

JUST ONE HUNDRED NEW JACKETS,

In Reefer and Blazer Fronts.

PLUSHES!

Remember we are headquarters for Plushes. The largest stock, the best values and the most perfect fitting garments in the city.

BROWNING & CO.



## ADVICE TO CONGRESS.

(Continued From First Page)

pletion of this decennial enumeration devolves upon congress the duty of making a new apportionment of representatives among the several states according to their respective numbers.

At the last session I had occasion to return with my objections several bills making provisions for the erection of public buildings, for the reason that the expenditures contemplated were, in my opinion, greatly in excess of any public need. No class of legislation is more liable to abuse, or to degenerate into an unseemly scramble about the public treasury than this. There should be exercised in this matter a wise economy, based upon some responsible and impartial examination and report as to each case under a general law.

### Agriculture.

The report of the secretary of agriculture deserves special attention in view of the fact that the year has been marked by a very unusual degree by agitation and organization among the farmers looking to an increase in the profits of their business. It will be found that the efforts of the department have been intelligently and zealously devoted to the promotion of the interests intrusted to its care.

A very substantial improvement in the market prices of the leading farm products during the year is noticed.

The export trade in beef and pork products and in dairy products was very largely increased, the increase in the article of butter alone being from 15,504,378 pounds to 29,748,042 pounds, and the total increase in the value of meat and dairy products exported being \$34,000,000.

The efforts of the secretary to establish the healthfulness of our meats against the disparaging imputations that have been put upon them abroad have resulted in substantial progress.

The information given by the secretary of the progress and prospects of the beet sugar industry is full of interest. It has already passed the experimental stage and is a commercial success. The area over which the sugar beet can be successfully cultivated is very large, and another field crop of great value is offered to the choice of the farmer.

The secretary of the treasury concurs in the recommendation of the secretary of agriculture that the official supervision provided by the tariff law for sugar of domestic production should be transferred to the department of agriculture.

### Civil Service.

The law relating to the civil service has, so far as I can learn, been executed by those having the power of appointment in the classified service with fidelity and impartiality, and the service has been increasingly satisfactory. The report of the commission shows a large amount of good work done during the year with very limited appropriations.

### Congress Congratulated.

I congratulate the congress and the country upon the passage at the first session of the Fifty-first congress of an unusual number of laws of very high importance. That the results of this legislation will be the quickening and enlargement of our manufacturing industries, large and better markets for our breadstuffs and provisions both at home and abroad, more constant employment and better wages for our working people and an increased supply of a safe currency for the transaction of business, I do not doubt.

Some of these measures were enacted at so late a period that the beneficial effects upon commerce which were in the contemplation of congress have as yet but partially manifested themselves.

### General Trade and Industry.

The general trade and industrial conditions throughout the country during the year have shown a marked improvement.

**Exports of Domestic Merchandise.**  
The value of our exports of domestic merchandise during the last year was over \$115,000,000 greater than the preceding year, and was only exceeded once in our history. About \$100,000,000 of this excess was in agricultural products.

The depression in the prices of agricultural products had been greatly relieved, and a buoyant and hopeful tone was beginning to be felt by all our people. These promising influences have been in some degree checked by the surprising and very unfavorable monetary events which have recently taken place in England. It is gratifying to know that these did not grow in any degree out of the financial relations of London with our people or out of any discredit attached to our securities held in that market.

### The General Tariff Act.

The general tariff act has only partially gone into operation, some of its important provisions being limited to take effect at dates yet in the future. The general provisions of the law have been in force less than sixty days. Its permanent effects upon trade and prices still largely stand in conjecture. It is curious to note that the advance in the price of articles wholly unaffected by the tariff act was by many hastily ascribed to that act.

Notice was not taken of the fact that the general tendency of the markets was upward from influences wholly apart from the recent legislation. The enlargement of our currency by the silver bill undoubtedly gave an upward tendency to trade and had a marked effect on prices; but this natural and desired effect of the silver legislation was by many erroneously attributed to the tariff act.

There is neither wisdom nor justice in the suggestion that the subject of tariff revision shall be opened before this law has had a fair trial. It is quite true that every tariff schedule is subject to objections. No bill was ever framed, I suppose, that in all of its rates and classifications had the full approval, even of a party caucus. Such legislation is always and necessarily the product of compromise as to details, and the present law is no exception. But in its general scope and effect, I think it will justify the support of those who believe that American legislation should conserve and defend American trade and the wages of American workmen.

The misinformation of the terms of the act, which has been so widely disseminated at home and abroad, will be corrected by experience, and the evil auguries as to its results confounded by the market reports, the savings banks, international trade balances and the general prosperity of our people. Already we begin to hear from abroad and from our custom houses that the prohibitory effect upon importations imputed to the act is not justified.

The imports at the port of New York for the first three weeks of November were nearly 8 per cent. greater than for the same period in 1889 and 20 per cent. greater than in the same period of 1888. And so far from being an act to limit exports, I confidently believe that under it we shall secure a larger and more profitable participation in foreign trade than we have ever enjoyed, and that we shall recover a proportionate participation in the ocean-carrying trade of the world.

The criticisms of the bill that have come to us from foreign sources may well be rejected for repugnance. If these critics really believe that the adoption by us of a free trade policy, or of tariff rates having reference solely to revenue, would diminish the participation of their own countries in the commerce of the world, their advocacy and promotion by speech and other forms of organized effort of this movement among our people is a rare exhibition of selfishness in trade.

And, on the other hand, if they sincerely believe that the adoption of a protective tariff policy by this country inures to their profit and our hurt, it is noticeably strange that they should lead the outcry against the authors of a policy so helpful to their countrymen and cruel with their favor, those who would snatch from them a substantial share of a trade with other lands already inadequate to their necessities.

There is no disposition among any of our people to promote prohibitory or retaliatory legislation. Our policies are adopted not to the hurt of others but to secure for ourselves those advantages that fairly grow out of our favored position as a nation. Our form of government, with its incident of universal suffrage, makes it imperative that we shall save our working people from the agitations and distresses which scant work and wages that have no margin for comfort always beget. But after all this is done it will be found that our markets are open to friendly commercial exchange of enormous value to the other great powers.

From the time of my induction into office the duty of using every power and influence given by law to the executive department for the development of larger markets for our products, especially our farm products, has been kept constantly in mind, and no effort has been or will be spared to promote that end. We are under no disadvantage in any foreign market, except that we pay our workmen and workwomen better wages than are paid elsewhere—better abstractly, better relatively to the cost of the necessities of life. I do not doubt that a very large increased foreign trade is accessible to us without bartering for either our home market for such products of the farm and shop as our own people can supply or the wages of our working people.

In many of the products of wood and iron and in meats and breadstuffs, we have advantages that only need better facilities of intercourse and transportation to secure for them large foreign markets. The reciprocity clause of the tariff act wisely and effectively opens the way to secure a large reciprocal trade in exchange for the free admission to our ports of certain products. The right of independent nations to make special reciprocal trade concessions is well established, and does not impair either the country due to other powers or what is known as the "favored nation clause" so generally found in commercial treaties. What is given to one for an inadequate agreed consideration can not be claimed by another freely.

The state of the revenues was such that we could dispense with any import duties upon coffee, tea, hides and the lower grades of sugar and molasses. That the large advantage resulting to the country producing and exporting these articles by placing them on the free list entitled us to expect a fair return in the way of customs concessions upon articles exported by us to them was so obvious, that it was gratuitously abandoned this opportunity to enlarge our trade, would have been an unpardonable error.

There were but two methods of maintaining control of this question open to congress: To place all of these articles upon the dutiable list subject to such treaty arrangements as could be secured, or to place them all presently upon the free list, but subject to the reimposition of specified duties if the countries from which we received them should refuse to give us suitable reciprocal benefits. The latter method, I think, possesses great advantages. It expresses in advance the consent of congress to reciprocity arrangements affecting these products which must otherwise have been delayed until the ratification of each treaty was ratified by the senate and the necessary legislation enacted by congress.

Experience has shown that some treaties looking to reciprocal trade, have failed to secure a two-thirds vote in the senate for ratification, and others having passed that stage have for years awaited the concurrence of the senate to enable us to modify our revenue laws so as to give effect to their provisions. We now have the concurrence of both houses in advance in a distinct and definite offer of free entry to our ports of specific articles.

The executive is not required to deal in conjecture as to what congress will accept. Indeed, this reciprocity provision is more than an offer. Out of part of the bargain is complete delivery. It has been made, and when the countries from which we receive sugar, coffee, tea, and hides have placed on their free list such of our products as shall be agreed upon, as an equivalent to that fact completes the transaction; and in the meantime our own people have free sugar, tea, coffee and hides.

The indications thus far given are very hopeful of early and favorable action by the countries from which we receive our large imports of coffee and sugar, and it is confidently believed that if steam communication with these countries can be promptly improved and enlarged the next year will show a most gratifying increase in our exports of breadstuffs and provisions as well as of some important lines of manufactured goods.

In addition to the important bills that became laws before the adjournment of the last session, some other bills of the highest importance were well advanced toward a final vote and now stand upon the calendars of the two houses in favored positions. The present session has a fixed limit, and if these measures are not now brought to a final vote all the work that has been done upon them by this congress is lost.

### Postal Telegraph.

The use of the telegraph by the postoffice department as a means for the rapid transmission of written communication is, I believe, upon proper terms quite desirable. The government does not own or operate the railroads and it should not, I think, own or operate the telegraph lines. It does, however, seem to be quite practicable for the government to contract with the telegraph companies, as it does with the railroad companies, to carry at specified rates such communications as the senate may designate for this method of transmission. I recommend that such legislation be enacted as will enable the postoffice department fairly to test by experiment the advantages of such a use of the telegraph.

### As to Federal Elections.

In my last annual message I suggested that the development of the existing law providing a Federal supervision of congressional elections offered an effective method of reforming these abuses. The need of such a law has manifested itself in many parts of the country, and its wholehearted support and approval will be useful in all. The constitutionality of such legislation has been affirmed by the supreme court.

Its probable effectiveness is evidenced by the character of the opposition that is made to it. It has been denounced as if it were a new exercise of Federal power and an invasion of the rights of the states. Nothing could be further from the truth. Congress has already fixed the time for the election of members of congress. It has been declared that votes for members of congress must be by written or printed ballot; it has provided for the appointment by the circuit courts in certain cases and upon the petition of a certain number of citizens, of election supervisors, and prescribed the duties of such supervisors.

The same law provides for the appointment of deputy United States marshals to attend at the polls, support the supervisors in the discharge of their duties, and to arrest persons violating the election laws. The provisions of this familiar title of the

revised statutes have been put into exercise by both the great political parties, and in the north, as well as in the south, by the filing with the court of the petitions required by law.

It is not, therefore, a question whether we shall have a Federal election law, for we have one and have had for nearly twenty years, but whether we shall have an effective law. The present law stops at a short of effectiveness, for it surrenders to the local authorities all control over the certification which establishes the primary right to a seat in the house of representatives. This defect should be cured. Equality of representation and the parity of the electors must be maintained, or everything that is valuable in our system of government is lost.

The qualifications of an elector must be sought in the law, not in the opinions, prejudices or fears of any class, however powerful. The path of the elector to the ballot box must be free from the ambush of fear and the enticement of fraud; the count so true and open that none shall gainsay it. Such a law should be absolutely non-partisan and impartial. It should give the advantage to honesty and the control to majorities.

Surely there is nothing sectional about this creed, and if it shall happen that the penalties of laws intended to enforce these rights fall here and not there, it is not because the law is sectional, but because, happily, crime is local and not universal. Nor should it be forgotten that every law, whether relating to elections or to any other subject, whether enacted by the state or by the nation, has force behind it. The courts, the marshals or constables, the posse comitatus, the prison, are all and always behind the law.

One cannot be justly charged with unfriendliness to any section or class who seeks only to restrain violations of law and of personal right. No community will find lawlessness profitable.

But it is said that this legislation will revive race animosities, and some have even suggested that when the peaceful methods of fraud are made impossible they may be supplanted by intimidation and violence.

If the proposed law gives to any qualified elector, by a fair weight, more than his equal influence, or detracts by so much from any other qualified elector, it is actually impeached. But if the law is equal and the animosities it is to evoke grow out of the fact that some electors have been accustomed to exercise the franchise for others, as we do for ourselves, then these animosities cannot be said to be confessed without shame, and cannot be given any weight in the discussion without dishonor.

No choice is left to us but to enforce with vigor all laws intended to secure to the citizen his constitutional rights and to recommend that the inadequacies of such laws be promptly remedied. If to promote with zeal and ready interest every project for the development of its material interests, its rivers, harbors, mines and factories, and the intelligence, peace and security under the law of its communities, and its homes is not accepted as sufficient evidence of friendliness to any state or section, I can not add compliance at election practices that not only distort local results, but rob the election of other states and sections of their most precious political rights.

### Appropriations.

The preparation of the general appropriation bill should be conducted with the greatest care and the closest scrutiny of expenditures. Appropriations should be adequate to the needs of the public service, but they should be absolutely free from prodigality.

I venture again to remind you that the brief time remaining for the consideration of the important legislation now awaiting your attention offers a margin for waste. If the present duty is discharged with diligence and integrity and the work of the Fifty-first congress may be confidently submitted to the consideration of judgment of the people.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.  
EXECUTIVE MANSION, Dec. 1, 1890.

### PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

It Has Increased Over Six Million Dollars the Past Month.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The treasury department debt statement just issued shows an increase in the public debt during the past month of November amounting to \$6,130,819. Unusually heavy payments during the month for civil and miscellaneous expenses, and large pension payments during November, accounts for the unusual statement of an increase instead of a decrease.

The bonded indebtedness of the government was reduced about \$3,000,000 during the month, and now aggregates \$629,492,590, against \$632,283,390 on Nov. 1.

The surplus in the treasury to-day aggregates \$59,044,625, against \$67,803,032 a month ago, a decrease of nearly \$9,000,000 since Nov. 1.

Government receipts from all sources during November past aggregated \$28,956,124, against \$30,716,967 in November, 1889. Custom receipts aggregated \$15,227,641, against \$16,614,488 during November, 1889; internal revenue receipts \$11,322,047 against \$11,159,066 during November a year ago.

### A MAN OF PLUCK.

Trying Ordeal of a Machinist out of Work.

RICHMOND, Ind., Dec. 3.—A young man now lies at the hospital in this city in a very critical condition, but is still fortunate in being alive. His name is William Hobin, and says he is a machinist looking for work, and that his father is a prosperous shoe dealer residing at 236 Noble street, Chicago.

On Monday this young man made a plucky escape from death while attempting to jump on a freight train. He missed his footing and was pulled upon the bridge while he held to the hand-holder on the car; then he could not let go lest he should fall eighty feet to the river, and to hold on was to be dragged clear across the bridge, 300 feet long. He, of course, resolved on the latter, and succeeded in saving his life, but was painfully hurt.

## TAKE NOTICE

That from Monday, December 1st, we make special low prices on

## Cloaks, Underwear, Woolen Hosiery,

Heavy Gloves, Flannels, Yarns, Jeans, Blankets, Bed Comforts, Buggy Robes, Hold Fast Rugs, all sizes, and in fact all heavy goods must go at prices far below any heretofore mentioned. Dress Goods much below value. Lowest prices possible. Spot cash is still our motto. No trash—all our goods are new and staple.

## A. J. McDOUGLE & SON,

SUTTON STREET.

## HOUSE AND SENATE.

Proceedings of Both Branches of Congress.

### THE COPYRIGHT BILL PASSED.

Aside From This but Little Was Done in the House—The Indian Uprising Comes Up in the Senate—The Federal Election Bill Takes Up—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The house passed the bill referring the claim of the Chesapeake Female college to the court of claims.

The copyright bill was called up, and, after a number of dilatory motions had been disposed of, the previous question was ordered (106 to 73), and the house then adjourned.

The senate passed a resolution asking the secretary of war for information about the steps taken to disarm Indians in Nebraska, South Dakota and North Dakota; also a resolution instructing the foreign relations committee to inquire into the advisability of authorizing a cable to Hawaii.

Several minor measures were passed, and then the senate, by a party vote, 41 to 30, took up the Federal election bill.

At 2 o'clock, by another party vote, the senate laid aside the unfinished business, and continued the reading of the bill.

At the conclusion of the reading the senate adjourned.

### An Apportionment Bill Introduced.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Representative Frank, of Missouri, a member of the house committee on the eleventh census, yesterday introduced an apportionment bill providing for a representation in the house of 356 members, an additional membership of twenty-four over the present house. The bill provides for one additional member each for Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Georgia, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin, and for two additional members each for Illinois, Minnesota, Pennsylvania and Texas, and for three additional members for Nebraska. The bill does not reduce the representation of any state.

The bill provides that representatives shall be elected by districts composed of territory contiguous, adjoining and compact, so that the distances from the central point of the district to the several boundaries of the district shall be as nearly equal as practicable. The population of no district is to be greater or less than the average population of the several districts by more than 8,000.

### Important Railroad Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The international railway commission composed of representatives from the United States and the other American republics, which was recommended by the international American conference, for the purpose of supervising a survey for a line to connect the railway systems of North America with that of South America will meet for organization at the state department on Thursday, the 4th instant. Secretary Blaine will deliver an address of welcome.

### Liver and Harbor Improvement.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The secretary of war went to the house yesterday several reports of the chief of engineers on the examination of rivers and harbor for improvement. The following, he says are not considered worthy of improvement: Big Barren river, Kentucky; Colorado river, above Yuma; Potomac creek, Virginia; Alviso harbor and creek, California, and Blue Hill harbor, Maine.

### Surgeon General Baxter's Condition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—While there has been no decided change in Surgeon General Baxter's condition since last night, he is still in an extremely critical condition. The whole of his right side, not left, as stated, is completely paralyzed, and he has at no time regained consciousness since the stroke. He is resting easily but shows no signs of returning consciousness.

### Help for Kansas and Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—As a result of a number of letters on the subject received by Senators Manderson, Ingalls and others, Senator Ingalls introduced yesterday a joint resolution to appropriate a sum of money, not named, to purchase seed to be distributed among the citizens of Kansas and Nebraska suffering from the recent drought.

### More Tariff Legislation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Mr. Sherman introduced in the senate yesterday a bill to provide that nothing in the tariff act of 1890 shall be held to repeal or impair the provisions of the convention respecting commercial reciprocity concluded Jan. 30, 1875, with the king of the Hawaiian islands and extended Nov. 9, 1887.

### Presidential Appointment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The president has appointed John C. Robinson, of Indiana, a special agent to make allotment of lands in severalty to Indians.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The Comstock & Wing nickel works were closed yesterday afternoon by the sheriff on a confession of judgment for \$25,077.91. An assumpsit suit for \$50,000 was also commenced against the company.

## SPECIAL

Invitation to the people of Mayaville and vicinity, to attend our grand

## HOLIDAY DISPLAY.

Beginning Tuesday, November 25, and continuing, day by day, until Christmas. See our

Baskets,  
Table Linens,  
Stamped Linens,  
Napkins,  
Towels,  
Fringes,  
Mirrors,  
Silks,  
Muffs,  
Screens,  
Ornaments,  
Handkerchiefs,  
Boxes,  
Hosiery,

## PILLOWS & COVERS.

### BLANKETS, &c.,

All at anti-tariff prices, and marked in plain figures.

Special sale of Handkerchiefs Tuesday and Wednesday, November 25 and 26. Come and see.

PAUL HOEFELICH & BRO.,  
MARKET STREET.



I WISH I HAD ONE.

Two or three dollars for a Five A Horse Blanket will save doublets cost. Your horse will eat less to keep it warm and be worth \$50 more.

All kinds of Plush and Fur Buggy Robes at the lowest price.

GEO. SCHROEDER,  
Opposite Opera House.

R. B. LOVELL,  
—Staple and Fancy—

GROCCER,

1 Corner Third and Market Sts.

Where you will find at all times a full and complete stock of every article in my line.

Poultry, Fruits, Vegetables

and all kinds of Country Produce. Call and examine. Headquarters for every thing good to eat.

Country people are requested to make my house their headquarters while in the city.

H. OBERSTEIN  
Invites you to call and see his new line of

China ware, Glassware, Toys

and Picture Frames. Toy Express Wagons, Toy Cars, &c. Prices as reasonable as anywhere else.

T. J. CURLEY,  
Sanitary Plumber

GAS AND STEAM FITTER.

Artistic Chandeliers, Oil Lamps, Etc. Second street, opposite State National Bank.

JOHN W. BOULDEN,  
—General—

INSURANCE AGENT.

Fire, Tornado, Lightning, Accident and Life Insurance. Reliable Indemnity. Reasonable Rates. Tornado Insurance a specialty. Office: First National Bank.

C. W. WARDLE,  
DENTIST,

ZWEIGART'S BLOCK.

T. H. N. SMITH,  
DENTIST.

Next to Bank of Mayaville.

Has given in the painless extraction of teeth.

JOHN W. CARTMELL,  
DENTIST.

Office over Dr. Owens' office, on south side of Third, two doors West of Market, Alden